

Remarks/Arguments

Following the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences' reversal of the various rejections of claims 1 - 7, 9 - 16, and 25 - 34 as unpatentable over Campbell (U.S. Pat. No. 1,600,396), Stone (U.S. Pat. No. 5,551,938), Stokes (U.S. Pat. No. 1,880,288) and Lang (U.S. Pat. No. 5,147,480), the Examiner has reopened prosecution and entered rejections on new grounds, which will be discussed individually below.

Upon entry of the present Amendment, claims 1, 4-7, and 25 will have been amended, claims 8, 16-24, and 34-39 will have been canceled, and claims 40-76 will have been added.

1. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on Claff

Claims 1, 3-6, 11-13, 16, 25, and 29-34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Claff (U.S. Patent No. 2,008,608). Applicant traverses this rejection.

In the method disclosed by Claff, strips of adhesive tape 2 are adhered to a web of box-board material. Portion 3 of the tape covers the box side walls while portion 4 of the tape covers a portion of the box's bottom (p. 1, col. 2, lines 29 to 41). After the tape is applied, the web is scored longitudinally at 6 and transversely at 7 to define the bottom portion 8, side flaps 9 and end flaps 10 (p. 1, col. 2, lines 44 to 48). As Claff shows in Figs. 4 and 5, when the blank is folded at the score lines into a box, the tape 2 extends around the thus-formed corner on the side of the web opposite the score line. This construction reinforces the corners of the box against tearing (p. 1, col. 1, lines 37 and 38; p. 2, col. 1, lines 9 to 21).

By contrast, in the method disclosed by Applicant, the ribbons 21 of reinforcing material may cover substantially all of a panel portion between fold lines 27, but do not cover the longitudinally extending fold lines 27 themselves. Thus as stated at page 18, lines 1 to 7:

. . . some of the fold lines 27 may be located adjacent or along an edge of a reinforcing ribbon 21. In such cases, these fold lines

preferably are carefully located a predetermined short distance from the edge of the ribbon so that the ribbon will not adversely affect or interfere with the folding of the paperboard along the fold lines.

This construction is shown in, for example, Figs. 3 to 5, where the ribbons 62 cover substantially all of panel portions 61, but their inboard edges 65 are spaced a predetermined short distance from fold lines 53 (page 25, lines 7 to 23). As disclosed at page 26, lines 1 to 9, it has been found that this predetermined short distance (e.g., about 0.030 inches) “allows unimpeded folding of a carton blank along the fold line while having little or no effect on the structural reinforcement provided by the reinforcing ribbon.”

A further example of a carton produced by Applicant's disclosed method is shown in Fig. 8, where ribbons 123 cover substantially all of side wall panels 124, with their edges spaced a short distance from fold lines 125.

Thus, the reinforced carton blanks made by Applicant's method are reinforced in an entirely different manner than the blanks of Claff. In order to more clearly distinguish Applicant's claimed method from Claff, independent claims 1 and 25, as well as dependent claims 4 to 7, have been amended to recite that the at least one ribbon of reinforcing material overlies or is positioned on, and is adhered to, “substantially all of, but not beyond,” a panel portion of the web. The addition of “but not beyond” to the claims is supported by the figures and specification and clearly provides that the claimed ribbon overlies, or is positioned on, substantially all of a selected panel portion, but does not extend beyond that selected panel portion into an adjacent panel portion. This is in contrast to the method disclosed by Claff, in which ribbons (tapes) 2 extend beyond panel portions 9, across score line locations 6, into the bottom panel portion 8 of the web. Moreover, it would not have been obvious to confine Claff's tapes 2 to panel portions 9, since, as discussed above, Claff teaches that the purpose of his

method is to reinforce the corners of the box. This purpose would not be achieved if tapes 2 did not cover the locations of score lines 6 in Claff.

Further, with regard to claims 6 and 33, Claff fails to disclose applying and adhering at least one ribbon of reinforcing material atop another ribbon, as claimed. Page 2, col. 2, line 38 et seq. of Claff, a section referenced by the Examiner, discloses applying a web 14 of finishing paper that is not only wider than tapes 2, but also wider than web 1. This additional, wider web does not constitute “a second ribbon of reinforcing material” as recited in claim 6, or “at least one of the ribbons of reinforcing material” as recited in claim 33, because claim 4, the parent of claim 6, recites “each of the ribbons of reinforcing material being positioned to overlie substantially all of, but not beyond, a selected panel portion of the web,” and claim 30, the parent of claim 33, recites “each ribbon having a width less than the width of noncorrugated paperboard.”

In view of the above-noted differences between the rejected claims and the method disclosed by Claff, the claims are not anticipated by Claff and the rejection should be withdrawn.

2. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on Walsh

Claims 1-7, 11-16, and 34 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Walsh (U.S. Patent No. 5,108,355). Applicant traverses this rejection.

The method disclosed by Walsh is fundamentally different from that claimed by Applicant for at least the reasons that (1) Walsh fails to disclose adhering a “ribbon” of reinforcing material and (2) the method of Walsh applies to pre-cut blanks, not to a continuous web.

Walsh fails to disclose adhering a ribbon of reinforcing material as presently claimed. Walsh discloses a "batch" method in which carton blanks 10 are first cut, and then a precut

reinforcing insert panel 60 is adhered to each carton blank. By contrast, Applicant's method is a "continuous" method, in which one or more ribbons of reinforcing material are adhered to a web of paperboard, prior to cutting the carton blanks from the web. The process disclosed by Walsh exemplifies a need which Applicant's invention is intended to fill. Walsh requires a specialized machine, labeled in his figures as 80 or 120, to attach the reinforcing panels, whereas Applicant's method advantageously can be performed on traditional machinery. As Applicant discloses at page 7, line 22 to page 8, line 2:

A related need exists for an efficient and cost effective method of making such paperboard cartons that uses traditional paperboard carton fabrication machinery and that does not substantially increase material costs associated with the fabrication process.

In contrast to Walsh, presently amended claim 1 requires "progressively applying and adhering at least one ribbon of reinforcing material to the advancing web of noncorrugated paperboard" (emphasis added). As disclosed by Applicant, ribbons 21 of reinforcing material are elongated strips which are fed from rolls 19; this is consistent with the dictionary definition of a ribbon as "1. a woven strip or band of fine material, as silk, rayon, etc., finished off at the edges, and ranging in width, used for ornament, tying, etc. . . . 3. anything resembling or suggesting a ribbon or woven band."¹ The Examiner identifies element 60 of Walsh as a "ribbon," but Applicant submits that this is far beyond the broadest reasonable interpretation of the term. Walsh's element 60 is an insert panel which, as shown in the patent, is simply a rectangular panel sized to fit in the carton blank 10. Panel 60 does not resemble anything that one of ordinary skill in the art would normally consider to be a ribbon, and neither corresponds in shape to the ribbons disclosed by Applicant nor falls within the ordinary meaning of a "ribbon" as defined in the dictionary, *supra*.

¹ The American College Dictionary, p. 1043 (1961) (copy attached).

Walsh applies to pre-cut blanks, not to a continuous web. Claim 1 recites that the ribbon of reinforcing material is adhered "to the advancing web of noncorrugated paperboard," and "cutting the web of noncorrugated paperboard to form carton blanks having panels." Walsh does not meet these limitations. In the Walsh method, the so-called "ribbon" 60 is not adhered to a web, but to a precut carton blank 10. Even assuming (which Walsh does not disclose) that the carton blank 10 of Walsh was cut from a web of paperboard, the method disclosed by Walsh is contrary to that recited in claim 1, because in the claimed method the ribbon is adhered to the web prior to carton blanks being cut from the web, rather than (as in Walsh) adhering a so-called "ribbon" to a carton blank that has already been cut.

In view of these differences between the method recited in claim 1 and the method disclosed by Walsh, Walsh does not anticipate claim 1 and the claims dependent thereon.

3. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Based on Claff or Walsh in View of Lang

Claims 9-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Claff or Walsh in view of Lang. Applicant traverses this rejection.

The Examiner cites Lang as evidence of the obviousness of printing on reinforcing strips. However, whatever may be the merits of this rejection, Lang fails to make up for the deficiencies noted in the foregoing discussion of the rejections of parent claim 1 as unpatentable over Claff or Walsh. Accordingly, claims 9 and 10 are patentable on their own merits and as inheriting allowable subject matter from claim 1.

4. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Based on Claff in view of Walsh

Claims 26-28 and 30-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Claff in view of Walsh. Applicant traverses this rejection.

With respect to claims 26-28, the Examiner asserts that, in view of Walsh, it would have been obvious to use paperboard reinforcing material in the method of Claff. While Applicant does not agree with this assertion, further discussion of this rejection is unnecessary since the proposed combination fails to overcome the deficiencies discussed above with regard to the rejection of parent claim 25 as unpatentable over Claff. Consequently, claims 26-28 are allowable on their own merits and as inheriting allowable subject matter from claim 25.

With respect to claims 30-33, the Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious in view of Walsh to position reinforcing material in the Claff method “fully within the panel boundaries defined by opposing fold lines.” This rejection is respectfully traversed. Walsh would not suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art positioning Claff’s reinforcing material 2 entirely within the panel boundaries defined by fold (score) lines 6, because, as discussed above, the purpose of the Claff method is to reinforce the corners of the box. Positioning Claff’s reinforcing material 2 so that it did not cover score lines 6 would defeat this purpose, since the corners (e.g., at score lines 6) would not be reinforced if score lines 6 were not covered by reinforcing material 2. Moreover, Walsh shows that the edges 65, 67 of the insert panel 60 are not aligned with the edges 15, 17 of the carton blank 10; see Figs. 2 and 4. This construction shown in Walsh would not be accomplished by the Claff method. When the carton blank of Claff is cut from web 1, it is cut along line 13, which passes through the web and the attached reinforcing material 2 (see Fig. 1 and p. 1, col. 2, line 55 to p. 2, col. 1, line 6). There is no disclosure in Claff, nor is it apparent, how one could cut the blank from the web so that the ends of the reinforcing tape 2 would not be aligned with the ends of the blank at cut line 13. Since modifying the Claff method in view of Walsh would negate the purpose of the Claff method, and

in any event could not be accomplished by the Claff method, the rejection of claims 30-33 should be withdrawn.

5. New Claims 40-76

Claims 40-76, added by the present amendment, include three independent claims, claims 40, 59, and 60, each of which is patentable over the prior art of record in this case. Each of these independent claims is drawn to a method of making carton blanks in which a web of noncorrugated paperboard is advanced along a path, at least one side of the web is scored to form longitudinally extending fold lines, and at least one ribbon of reinforcing material is applied and adhered to the web, the ribbon having a width less than the width of the web and being positioned to not overlie any of the longitudinally extending fold lines. The principal differences between these claims are:

a. Claim 40 recites that a plurality of reinforcing ribbons are adhered to a side of the web that is scored.

b. Claim 59 recites that at least one ribbon having a longitudinally extending fold line is attached to the web between the fold line and one edge of the ribbon, where the ribbon can be folded in a direction away from the web. Such construction is shown, for example, by ribbon 97 in Fig. 6h and by ribbon 126 in Fig. 8.

c. Claim 60 recites that at least one ribbon is adhered to a side of the web which is scored, and is adhered to the web substantially across the ribbon's entire width.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, the claims currently pending in this application are patentable over the prior art of record. In view of the fact that this application has now been pending over five years, it is requested that it be made special and promptly passed to issue.

Respectfully Submitted,

9/27/07
Date

Keats A. Quinalty
Keats A. Quinalty
Registration No. 46,426

Womble Carlyle Sandridge & Rice, PLLC
P.O. Box 7037
Atlanta, GA 30357-0037
(404) 879-2423 (Telephone)
(404) 879-2923 (Facsimile)

Docket No.: R029 1056

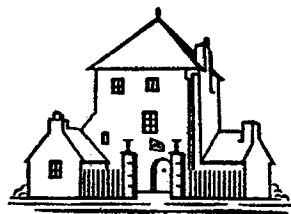
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Prefaces

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Usage I

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Table of Co

Explanatory

A DICTION

Appendices

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A Guid

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ching that of, a rhombus;
LL: s. rhomboides, t. Gk.:

-buses, -bi (-b). 1. an
allelogram. 2. rhom-
boides).
-chi (-k). *Pathol.*
the bronchial tubes.
1) *rhönchos*, var. of
chi-al (rōng'k'ol).



city in SE Wales. Rhom-
bus

wing from the Alps in S
of Geneva and SE France
1 mi. French, Rhône.

any of the herbs consti-
tuting *Rheum*, as *R. officinale*,
ome, and *R. Rhaponticum*,
stalks. 2. the rhizome of
plant, forming a combined
edible fleshy leafstalks
used in making pies, etc.
squabble. [ME *rubarde*, t.
reubarbarum, t. Gk.: m.
b]

a rhumb line. 2. *Archaic*.
Sp.: m. *rumbó*, t. L: m.

), n. *Electronics*, a cavity

c curve: a curve on the
all meridians at the same
a ship which maintains a

rhyming. —n. 1. agree-
lines of verse, or of words.
other in terminal sound.
espondence in the terminal
n or piece of verse having
5. to treat in rhyme, as
something in prose. 6. to
ical form with rhymes. 7.
another word; use (words)
e rhyme or verse; versify.
se. 10. to form a rhyme,
ther. 11. to be composed
as verse. Also, *rime*. (The
rred by many because it is
n). [ME *rime*, t. OF, der.
a *rimare* put in a row, der.
not connected with L
er, n.]

n of verse introduced into
g of seven-line stanzas of
here are three rhymes, the
hird, the second with the
1 with the seventh.

of rhymes used in a poem,
rhyme royal, *ababbc*.

maker of rhyme or verse,
etaster. Also, *rimester*.

g'kō sō fāl'yan), adj. 1. be-
i, an order of lizard-shaped
or the *Sphenodon* of New
Zealandian reptile. [f. s. NL
; *rhyncho-*, comb. form of
head) + -an]

ind of volcanic rock con-
a. [f. *rho-* (irreg. comb.
-lrrē)

vement or procedure with
a, accent, or the like. 2.
ancing. 3. *Music*, a. the
pulses caused in music by
eak melodic and harmonic
f this: *duplet rhythm*, *triple*
cal or rhythmical form;
metrical form. c. metrical
relation and interdepend-
to one another and to an
marked by the regular
ments, phases, etc. 7.
s in a system of motion.
rhythmós

1. *rhythmical*. —n.

adj. 1. periodic, as mo-
g rhythm. 3. of or per-
cellent *rhythmical* sense.

the science of rhythm and

one versed in, or having
one who uses rhythm in a

riz) Queen and Empress,
and Emperor. 3. Rhode

unit of Iran, a silver coin

l from; g. going back to;
full key on inside cover.

ri-al-to (rī'āl'tō), n., pl. -tos. an exchange or mart.

Ri-al-to (rī'āl'tō; also for 1. 2. It. rē'āl'tō), n. 1. a com-
mercial center in Venice, Italy, consisting of an island
and the surrounding district. 2. a bridge, constructed
of marble about 1590, spanning the Grand Canal in Venice.
3. theater district of New York City, along Broadway.

ri-ant (rī'ant), adj. laughing; smiling; cheerful; gay.
[t. F. ppr. of *rire*, g. L. *ridere* laugh] —ri'ant-ly, adv.

ri-a-ta (rī'ā'ta), n. *lariat*. [t. Sp.: m. *realta*, der. *reatar*
tie again, t. re- *re-* + *atar*, g. L. *aptare* fit, v.]

rib¹ (rīb), n., v., ribbed, ribbing. —n. 1. one of a series
of long, slender, curved bones, occurring in pairs, more
or less enclosing the thoracic cavity, and articulated
with the vertebrae. See *diag.* under *skeleton*. 2. a cut
of meat, as beef, containing a rib. 3. some thing or
part resembling a rib in form, position, or use, as a sup-
porting or strengthening part. 4. an arch or vault
member, plain or molded, forming a support of a vault,
or a merely decorative feature of like appearance on the
surface of a vault or ceiling. 5. a structural member
which supports the shape of something: an *umbrella rib*.
6. one of the curved timbers or members in a ship's
frame which spring upward and outward from the keel.
7. a primary vein of a leaf. 8. a ridge, as in poplin or
rep, caused by heavy yarn. 9. a wife (in humorous al-
lusion to the creation of Eve, Gen. 2:21-22). —v. t.
10. to furnish or strengthen with ribs. 11. to enclose
as with ribs. 12. to mark with riblike ridges or mark-
ings. [ME and OE, c. G. *rippe*] —ribbed, adj.

rib² (rīb), v. t., ribbed, ribbing. *Slang*, to tease; ridi-
cule; make fun of. [appar. short for *rib-tickle*, v.]

rib-ald (rīb'ald), adj. 1. offensive or scurrilous in
speech, language, etc.; coarsely mocking or abusive;
wantonly irreverent. —n. 2. a ribald person. [ME
ribaut, t. OF, der. *riber* dissipate, t. MHG: m. *riben* be in
heat, copulate, or der. MD *ribe* whore]

rib-ald-ry (rīb'ald'ri), n. 1. ribald character, as of
language; scurrility. 2. *Archaic* speech.

rib-and (rīb'and), n. *Archaic* and *Brit.* ribbon.

rib-band (rīb'band', -and, -on), n. *Shipbuilding*, a
lengthwise timber or the like used to secure a ship's ribs
in position while the outside planking or plating is being
put on. [appar. f. *rib* + *band*]

rib-bing (rīb'ing), n. 1. ribs collectively. 2. an assem-
blage or arrangement of ribs.

rib-bon (rīb'ən), n. 1. a woven strip or band of fine
material, as silk, rayon, etc., finished off at the edges,
and varying in width, used for ornament, tying, etc.
2. material in such strips. 3. anything resembling or
suggesting a ribbon or woven band. 4. (pl.) torn or
ragged strips; shreds: *clothes torn to ribbons*. 5. a long,
thin, flexible band of metal, as for a spring, a band saw,
a tape line, etc. 6. a band of material charged with ink,
or supplying ink, for the impression in a typewriter.
7. *Shipbuilding*, ribband. 8. a badge of an order of
knighthood or other distinction: the *red ribbon of the*
French Legion of Honor. 9. (pl.) *Colloq.* reins for driving.
—v. t. 10. to adorn with ribbon. 11. to streak or mark
with something suggesting ribbon. 12. to separate into
or reduce to ribbonlike strips. —v. i. 13. to form in
ribbonlike strips. [ME *riban*, t. OF, var. of *(r)uban*, t. t.
Gmc.; see RUDDY, *BAND*]. —rib-bon-like', adj.

rib-bon-fish (rīb'ən'fīsh'), n., pl. -fishes, (esp. *collec-*
tively) fish, any of certain marine fishes with a long,
compressed, ribbonlike body, as the *deadfish*.

Ri-be-ra (rīb'ē'ra), n. José (hō'sē'), (*Lo Spagnolet-*
to) 1588-1656, Spanish painter.

ri-bo-fla-vin (rīb'ōflā'vīn), n. *Biochem.* a factor of
the vitamin B complex. C₁₇H₂₀N₄O₆, found in milk,
fresh meat, eggs, fresh vegetables, etc., necessary for
growth; lactodavin; vitamin B₂; vitamin G. [f. *RIBO* (SE)
+ s. L. *flavus* yellow + -in]

ri-bose (rīb'ōs), n. *Chem.* a pentose sugar, C₅H₁₀O₅,
existing in some nucleic acids. f. *rib(onic acid)* (ult.
irreg. der. GUM ARABIC) + (PENT)OSE]

rib-wort (rīb'wūrt'), n. 1. a plantain. *Plantago*
lanceolata, having narrow leaves with prominent ribs.
2. any of various similar plantains.

Ri-car-do (rī'kār'dō), n. David, 1772-1823, British
economist.

Ric-cio (rēt'chō), n. David (dā'vēd). See *Rizzio*.

rice (ris), n., v., riced, ricing. —n. 1. the starchy seeds
or grain of a species of grass, *Oryza sativa*, cultivated in
warm climates and constituting an important food. 2.
the plant itself. —v. t. 3. to reduce to a form resembling
rice: *to rice potatoes*. See *ricer*. [ME *rys*, t. OF: m. *ris*,
t. lt.: m. *riso*, ult. (through MGk.) from Gk. *oryza*; of
Eastern orig.]

Rice (ris), n. Elmer, born 1892, U.S. dramatist.

rice-bird (rīs'bīrd'), n. 1. Southern U.S. the bobo-
link. 2. the Java sparrow.

rice paper, 1. a thin paper made from the straw of
rice, in China, etc. 2. a Chinese paper consisting of the
pith of certain plants cut and pressed into thin sheets.

ric-er (rī'sər), n. an implement for ricing potatoes,
etc., by pressing them through small holes.

rich (rich), adj. 1. having wealth or great possessions;
abundantly supplied with resources, means, or funds:
a *rich man* or *nation*. 2. abounding in natural resources:
a *rich territory*. 3. having wealth or valuable resources
(fol. by in): *a tract rich in minerals*. 4. abounding (fol.
by in or with): *a country rich in traditions*. 5. of great

ăct, ăble, dăre, ărt; ăbb, ăqual; ȳ, ȳce; hăt, ăver, ărder, oil, băt, ăze, out; ăp, ăse, ărge; ă = a in alone;
ch, chief; g, give; ng, ring; sh, shoe; th, thin; th, that; zh, vision. See the full key on inside cover.

value or worth; valuable: a *rich harvest*. 6. costly;
expensively elegant or fine, as dress, jewels, etc. 7.
sumptuous, as a feast. 8. of valuable materials or
elaborate workmanship, as buildings, furniture, etc.
9. abounding in desirable elements or qualities. 10. (of
food) containing good, nutritious, or choice ingredients,
as butter, cream, sugar, etc. 11. (of wine, etc.) strong
and finely flavored. 12. (of color) deep, strong, or vivid.
13. (of sound, the voice, etc.) full and mellow in tone.
14. (of odor) strongly fragrant. 15. producing or
yielding abundantly: a *rich soil*. 16. abundant, plenti-
ful, or ample: a *rich supply*. 17. *Colloq.* highly amusing.
18. *Colloq.* ridiculous, absurd, or preposterous. —n. 19.
rich people collectively (usually prec. by the). [ME; OE
rice, c. G. *reich*, of Celtic origin; akin to L. *rex* king]
—rich'ly, adv. —rich'ness, n.

—Syn. 1. well-to-do, moneyed. RICH, AFFLUENT, OPULENT,
WEALTHY agree in indicating abundance of possessions. RICH
is the general word; it may imply that possessions are newly
acquired: a *rich oil man*. WEALTHY suggests permanence,
stability, and appropriate surroundings: a *wealthy banker*.
AFFLUENT and OPULENT both suggest the possession of great
wealth; AFFLUENT especially connoting a handsome income
and free expenditure of resources; OPULENT suggesting dis-
play or luxuriousness: an *opulent family*, *opulent circum-*
stances. 15. fruitful, productive. —Ant. 1. poor.

Rich-ard I (rīch'ărd), ("Richard the Lion-Hearted,"
"Richard Cœur de Lion") 1157-99, king of England,
1189-99.

Richard II, 1367-1400, king of England, 1377-99
(successor and grandson of Edward III, and son of
the Black Prince).

Richard III, (Duke of Gloucester) 1452-85, king of
England, 1483-85.

Rich-ard-son (rīch'ărd'sən), n. 1. Henry Hobson,
1838-86, U.S. architect. 2. Samuel, 1689-1761, British
novelist.

Rich-e-lieu (rīsh'ă'liō; Fr. rēshalyō'), n. 1. Ar-
mand Jean du Plessis (ār măn' zhăn dy plē sē'), Duc
de, 1585-1642, French cardinal and statesman. 2. a
river in SE Canada, in Quebec, flowing from Lake
Champlain N to the St. Lawrence, ab. 210 mi.

rich-es (rīch'iz), n., pl. abundant and valuable pos-
sessions; wealth. [ME, t. OF: m. *richesse* wealth, der.
riche (of Gmc. orig.) rich]

Rich-field (rīch'fīld'), n. a city in E Minnesota, near
Minneapolis. 31,756 (1954).

Rich-mond (rīch'mənd), n. 1. the capital of Virginia,
in the E part; port on James river; capital of the Con-
federacy 1861-65, 230,310 (1950). 2. a SW borough of
New York City, comprising Staten Island, 212,000
(1957); 60.3 sq. mi. 3. a city in SE England, on the
Thames, near London; site of Kew Gardens, 41,945
(1951). 4. a city in E Indiana, 39,539 (1950). 5. a
seaport in W California, on San Francisco Bay, 99,545
(1950).

rich rhyme, complete identity in sound but not in
sense, of the rhyming syllables, as *bare, bear* or *mind*,
underrind.

Rich-ter (rīgh'tər), n. Jean Paul Friedrich (zhăn poul
frē'drīkh), ("Jean Paul") 1763-1825, German author.

Richt-ho-fen (rīkht'hō'fən), Baron Manfred von
(măn'frāt fən), 1892-1918, German aviator.

ri-cin (rī'sīn, rīs'īn), n. *Chem.* a white, toxic protein
from the bean of the castor-oil plant. [t. NL: s. *ricinus*
a genus of plants, t. L. (Pliny)]

ric-in-ole-ic acid (rīs'īnōlē'īk, -īnōlē'īk), *Chem.*
an unsaturated hydroxy acid, C₁₇H₃₂(OH)COOH, oc-
curring in castor oil in the form of the glyceride. [f.
RICIN + -ole + -ic]

ric-in-ole-in (rīs'īnōlē'īn), n. *Chem.* the glyceride of
ricinoleic acid, the chief constituent of castor oil.

rick (rīk), *Chiefly Brit.* —n. 1. a stack of hay, straw, or
the like, esp. one thatched or covered for protection.
—v. t. 2. to pile in ricks. [ME *rek* (e), OE *hræc*, c. D *rook*]

Rick-en-back-er (rīk'ən'băk'ər), n. Edward Ver-
non, born 1890, U.S. aviator and aviation executive.

rick-ets (rīk'its), n. *Pathol.* a disease of childhood,
characterized by softening of the bones as a result of
malnutrition (ordinarily lack of Vitamin D), or insuf-
ficient ingestion of calcium, or both, and often resulting
in deformities. [orig. uncert.]

Rick-ett-si-a (rīk'ēt'sī'a), n., pl. bacteriellike microor-
ganisms, apparently members of a single group or genus,
which are found living as parasites in arthropods and
are the cause of certain human diseases, as Rocky
Mountain spotted fever. —rick-ett'si-al, adj.

rick-ety (rīk'īty), adj. 1. liable to fall or collapse;
shaky: a *rickety chair*. 2. feeble in the joints; tottering;
infirm. 3. irregular, as motion or action. 4. affected
with or suffering from rickets. 5. pertaining to or of the
nature of rickets. [f. RICKET (s) + -y]

rick-ey (rīk'ī), n., pl. -eys, a drink made principally
of spirituous liquor (esp. gin), lime juice, and carbonated
water. [named after a Colonel Rickey]

rick-rack (rīk'răk'), n. a kind of openwork trimming
made, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag
braid. [dissimilated reduplication of RACK¹]

rick-shaw (rīk'shō), n. *jiriksha*. Also, *rick'sha*.
ric-o-chet (rīk'ăshē', -shēt'), n., v., -cheted (-shēd'),
-chet-ing (-shē'ing) or (esp. *Brit.*) -chetted (-shēt'id'),
-chetting (-shēt'ing). —n. 1. the motion of an object or
projectile which rebounds one or more times from a flat